FOR SALE.

FOR SALE - A BARGAIN -A LIGHT, four-peat Barouche, for one or two horses, mearly new; built by A. J. Joyce. Can be seen at stables of ALLIBOK NAILOH, JR., 1330 and 133 E del-3; FOR SALE-GREAT CHANCE.

Fine two-story and mansard-roof house, merth side of I street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, with all modern improvements fine lot, fronting a Government reservation. A rare opportunity to obtain a good home in the heart of the city. Price reasonable. Apply to

Corner Seventh and F streets, del4 31 (Star)

FOR SALE, CHEAP - TWO ELEGANT second-hand LANDAUS, satin lined, \$500 and E. second-hand LARDAUS, satisfined, good and g., (00.

Two second-hand six-passenger panti-quarter ROUKAWAYS. \$500 each.

One new CVUIFE. \$500; original value, \$1,000.

Second-hand four-passenger panti-quarter COUPE ROUKAWAY, not much used, \$150; cost \$500.

The above are BARGWAINS.

Several PARK PHAETONS, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c., at a sacrifice, at.

Repository, \$12 Eighth street northwest.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THOSE FIRST-Class DWELLINGS on Q and Corcoran streets, between Pourteenth and Fifteenth atreets. Terms: Small cash payment; balance monthly installments.

W. P. MYERS, Agent,

decil-ft

715 Fifteenta street. FOR SALE -AN ELEGANT COUPE is a biac. fincly proportioned and styles animal, it is hands, and eighty fincles animal hands been in use only a few sale. The month as been in use only a few sale. CREUITS Stable, 1724 if street, where they can both be seen.

FUR SALE—A SET OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, Rep. in good order, at very reasonable rate, also, an OAK
DINING-ROOM SET, with other Household Goods, by a party leaving the city.
Call, before 12 o'clock, at 721 Thirteenth
deg. FOR SALE A NEW THREE STORY AND back building pressed-brick-frent Residence, containing all modern improvements, large lot, and centrally located. Frice, \$10,000.

J. STANLEY JONES, de2-tf \$11 Seventh street.

Three-story BRICK HOUSE, eleven rooms, marble steps and triumings, ranges, heaters, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, beath-room, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, beath-room, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, beath-room, and twelve months. Ground rent specification of the step of t POR SALE A THREE-STORY BRIUK-HOUSE, No. 284 First street southeast; contains 5 rooms and bath, vard front and rear, keep bay windows; also stable, on a fifteen footpaved alley, one square from the Capitol.

Price \$5.50. \$1, 50 cast; balance in one, two and three years at 8 per cent. Title perfect.

Real Estate Agents, No. 215 F street N. W. BOSS-EW

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

POSITIVE BARGAIN. Title perfect, and only reason for selling is the owner lives in San Francisco and MUST SELL to apply proceeds in tusiness there. For exact location, price, full narticulars and permit to inspect the premises, apply to HUYCK & ADDISON, Real Estate Brokers. No. 125 F street northwest, adjoining Ebbitt house.

FOR SALE-A COMFORTABLE TWO-story Brick HOUSE, Mansard roof and basement, sinate on capitol Hill, one square from Capitol building; all modera improve-ments; nine rooms and bath, acv2-im W. MHLLER & CO., 965 F street northwest. 1328 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. — Apply to Fitch & Foz. Fens. ave., between millenth and Stateoth at roots. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.-WILL SELL

I offer for sale all classes of BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES, ogent on reasonable terms.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

PROPERTY SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN J. EVANS.
Real Estate Broker.
Capitol Hill.

FOR SALE—HOUSES FOR \$30,000, \$20,000, \$20,000, \$25,000, \$15,000, \$15,000, \$45,000, \$ FOR SALE — HORSE, BUGGY AND Harness, in first rate order. Horse is kind, will stand without hitching, and is a fact road bloze, liquide at KELEHER'S STABLES, except of the street.

WANTS. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SALES-MAN in a dry goods store. Apply at 706 dell-21 A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A

nev27-im MRS, LOUISE C. BUTLER. WANTED - ONE HUNDRED MEAL Boarders can be accommodated on reason-able terms at the Imperial hotel, JAMES S. PIERCE, Proprietor. WANTED-COPIES OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN for February, 1875. A liberal price will be paid at this office.

WANTED-MILITARY BOUNTY LAND SECOND HAND CLOTHING WANTED AND
the Highest Cashi Prices Path. In consequence of the large sales made daily, I am in
need of the above, and am prepared to buy all
kinds of GENTLEMENS. BOTS: AND LADIKE'S GABMENTS. HATS. BOOTS. SHOES,
BEILDING. WATCHES, PISTULS, &C., at the
very highest cash prices. By calling or adressing
by mail prompt attention will be given by
HEEZON,
angZ-tf 917 D street northwests.

BOARDING.

949 K STREET NORTH WEST-BOARD.
with board, in one of the finest locations in the
eity, one square only from brinth and Eleventh
street and New York arenue railroads. House remois-ins.

NEW DINING SALOON
FOE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND
TABLE BOARDERS.

40 Ninth street.
This new saloon will be liberally conducted. The
test the market affords will be at the command of
rects. The scale of prices is exceedingly low.
see if C. H. NELSON & CO., Proprietors.

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OPTICIAN.

Self-Adjusting Bye-vinament, Patented, warranted for one year mot to break, frameless: manufactured and made to order. Warranted not to produce eageers, as other Eye-Glasses do. It does not slip from your nose if you speat. Come and see them and convince your-selves of this beautiful invention.

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Too Pennsylvania avc., Optician and Jeweler. Self-Adjusting Eye-Glasses,

Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, AT

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FOR RENT.

1113 K STREET NORTHWEST-FOR TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OTHERS -Furnished rooms corner of Tuird threet and Misgouri avenue. Caterer in the house. decid-di 1536 I STREET, NEAR THE ARLING-for rent, new and elegantly formshed parlor and hed-rooms. House has all modern conveniences. North and south exposure.

North and south exposure.

812 THIRTEENTH STREET-FOR RENT,
two large, newly-furnished rooms on second floor, communicating. Parior and bed room,
suitable for a member of Congress.
Trivate family. Terms moderate. References
contred. 811 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST—
Two rooms on third floor, 820 each; suite
of rooms on second floor, 855. Only parties of refixed taskes such habits need apply. delt-22:
604 EAST CAPITOL STREET—TWO
handsomely furnished communicating
rooms for rent. House new: bath, light, beat,
&c. Well adapted for a Senator or member of Congress or any gentleman having business at the
Capitol. Hent mederate.

1203 ELEVENTH STREET NORTH 806 TWELFTH STREET NORTHWEST furnished ROOMS. FOR RENT-PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, handsomely furnished, all modern improve-ments; short distance from the Capitol. Terms, \$40 per month. JOHN J. EVANS, 200 Pennsylva-nia avenue, Capitol Hill. 933 K STREET-FOR RENT-ELEGANT

1821 F STREET, NEAR WILLARD'S and the Ebbitt, and also at 924 Seventeenth street, facing Farragut square, within a short walk of the Artington—For Rent—Comfortably-furnished suites of apartments. Also, good caterers in the neighborhood, Clars go directly from either door to the Capitol. 1209 ELEVENTH STREET SOUTH-On good terms. A first-class stand. Inquire next door, ITIL. 1016 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST-ed rooms, Gas, bath, hot and cold water in rooms deli-diwe handsome sultes of rooms, on fire 210 A STREET SOUTHEAST-FOR Front How, one square cast of the Capitol.

And the state of t 721 AND 723 FIFTEENTH STREET, 1213 KSTREET NORTHWEST-FIRST-Also, three en suites of line furnished Rooms, with all modern improvements, on first, second and third floors, suitable for members of Congress or

1202 E STREET NORTHWEST-FOR RENT-A suite of three communicating rooms on second floor, handsomely formished. Sath-room and closet on same foor. Convenient to three lines of street ears and the Juliand's formal suitable for a Senator or member of Cangress. But moderate. 735 NINTH STREET-HANDSOMELY furnished ROOMS en suite, soliable for dec7-5t* of Congress. Terms moderate.

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823 AND 825 VERMONT AVENUE,
For rent-Two suites of handsomely-furnished
Rooms, on first and second floors, with or without
board. other furnished bed-rooms on second and third floors, to single gentlemen only. THIRTEENTH STREET NORTH-WEST, between E and F.-Members of Congress and others desiring handsomely-fur-nished Rooms, with or without board, can be suited by applying as above. Ref-rences ex-changed.

200 FIFTH STREET SOUTH EAST-PER-gons desiring hardsomely furnished ROUMS can be suited. References exchanged, nois ti

reasonable.

Apply at the Company's office, to
WM. STICKNEY,
Or B. P. SNYDEH,
det-ST#Th2w Of the Executive Committee

FOR SALE TWO HOUSES OF FOUR FROMS EACH, on 6 street, between Fourteenth and Fift-enth streets; to be removed by the purchaser within thirty days from day of sale. Aprily to J. W. P. Myers. Notary Public, 715 Fifteenth street. FOR RENT-SEVERAL HOUSES ON COR-CORAN STREET, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, containing ten rooms, gas, water, bath, latrobes. Bent, 49 per month, Apply at 75 Fifteenth street. J. W. P.

be seen each Gsy at moon until rented.

1531 P STREET NORTHWEST.-FOR
gold water, range, Lairobe, &c., i Hrooms.

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*

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE OR RENT, ON GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS. The residence of the late Morris

LOST AND FOUND. TAKEN ESTRAY BY METROPOLITAN POLICE, on the 10th instant, one sorrel Horse, which will be sold to the highest cash blidder, at W. L. Wall & On's Batar, at 10 o'cleek a. Ra., on THURSDAY, December 20, 1873, unless ownership be proven at this office, et Louisians avenue, prior thereto. Ay o'der.

GEO. R. HERRICK, et li-lit. I SPERIAL HOTEL BILLIARD ROOM.
Just opened with eight new tables: Phelan a Collender cushion.
J. B. PERIOE.
Proprietor.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

M'HILLAN WITHDRAWS HIS CREDENTIALS

SPICY DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS IN THE HOUSE

CHITTENDEN ON SPECIE PAYMENTS

Fixing the Retirement of Presidents by Law-Botating the Union Soldiers -Sunset Cox on Fquality-Salaries of

DAY, Dec. 14, 1875, The Chair laid before the Senate the annual re-port of the Atterney General, which was referred port of the Attorney General, which was to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a memorial of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, asking an appropriation for the improvement of Charleston harbor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CONKLING presented a commu from Thomas J. Durant, who was attached to the commission for the codification of the laws. cinting out certain DEFECTS IN THE REVISED STATUTES.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Messrs. CONKLING, MORRILL(VL.) HAM-LIN and others presented petitions for the ap-pointment of a commission to inquire into alco-

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill extending the time for the duration of the Alabama Claims Commission. He explained that the bill merely extended the time and touched no other question. The bill was passed, hir. ALLISON introduced a bill amending section 10 of the last Indian appropriation bill. He sent to the desk to be read a letter from the Secretary of the Interior Department on the sub

ect. The bill was referred to the Committee or

Indian Affairs.
Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to

TRANSPER THE INDIAN TRUST FUNDS
to the Treasury of the United States. Referred
to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill making an ap
repriation for continuing the improvement of
the Great Kanawha river, in West Virginia, Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced bill for completion
of the naval mocument. Referred to Committee
on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MERRIMON introduced bill granting
pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the
Mexican war and wildows of deceased soldiers.
Referred to Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CAMERON, from Committee on Foreign
Relations, reported bill to authorize George P.
Marsh to accept certain presents from the Governments of Italy and Switzerland. Placed on
the calendar.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the Attorney
General was requested to communicate to the

Seneral was requested to communicate to the senate any information in his possession relative o the treatment of to the treatment of
UNITED STATES FRISONES IN STATE PRISONS.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing report of Major Comstock, of the engineers, of the progress made under the Eads contract in the improvement of the southwest pass of the Mischand Page. improvement of the southwest pass of the sissippi river.

Br. CRAGIN introduced bill to regulate the pay of certain officers in the navy. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

The resolution of Mr. Davis, calling for information as to the names of Government defaulters and the amounts involved for the last ten years, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance by a strict party vote—ayes 35, nose 25.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP. The motion submitted by Mr. Wrst, author-ising the withdrawal from the files of the Sen-ate of the credentials of W. L. McMillan as Sen-ator from Louisjans was taken up. Mr. SAULSBURY said he did not know that would like to frow the reason, as it returns a rather novel proceeding.

Mr. THURM AN said it appeared to him as a matter of no consequence whatever whether the credentials were withdrawn or not. Mr. McMillan's action and the acceptance of his resignation by Gerwanor McEcery puts him entirely out of the question, but his action had, and could have no effect on the case of Mr. Pinchaok.

Mr. MERRIMON thought it just to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Elections.

Mr. MORTON did not care whether these credentials were withdrawn or not. They were a mere sham, as there never was any such thing as a McEnery Legislature or a McEnery government. The credentials amounted to nothing, whether laid upon the table, or acceptance age.

whether laid upon the table, under the table, or anywhere else.

Mr. STEVENSON agreed with Mr. Monron that it did not matter whether or not the creden-tials were withdrawn. But he dissented from the opinion of that Senator about the McEnery gov-ernment. A Republican committee of this body had declared the Kellogg government the great-est sham and fraud that had ever disgraced a free government. est sham and fraud that had ever unglessed free government.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wis., introduced bill to sid the Winnebage Indians of Wisonain to obtain subsistence say agricultural pursuits, and to sid in their civilization. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MERRIMON introduced bill to amend the act granting pensions to the soldiers and sallors of the war of 1812 and their widows, and to restricken therefrom for delioyalty. Referred to Committee on Pensions.

of the war of 1812 and their widows, and to restere to the pension rolls the names of those stricken therefrom for disloyalty. Referred to Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WHYTE was of the opinion, and that without any reference to the merits of the case, that Mr. McMillan had no rightto ask the withdrawal of his credentials. They were not his personal property, but were the property of the State. He moved the reference of the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BAYARD said these credentials were a part of the record of the case. He would ask to whom these credentials were to be delivered. They came from the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor, or from a person claiming to be the Governor of Louisians.

Mr. HOWE said undoubtedly these papers were part of the records of the Senate, and if there was any public or private reason why they should be retained be would asy lest them be kept. The claimant himself wants to withdraw the papers. He has become-disgusted with his claim, and this is very creditable to him. He will not suffer if they are withdrawn and the State of Louisians will not suffer. He should vote to let Mr. McMillian have this spurious paper for which he saked. Mr. Hown said further that every Senator on this floor knew that McEnery was the lawful choice of the people of Louisians for Governor, elected in due form, and that he had been kept out of his effice by the Newton of Mr. Whyrz to refer to the Committee on Frivileges and Elections was lost, and the motion of the

After the reading of the Journal— Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Conn., rose t correct an error in the Record, in which it was printed "June 1" instead of "Jacuary 1" as the time proposed for his postage bill to go into effect; and he took this occasion to give notice that he would offer the bill in the House on the second call

on.
The Spraker appounced that the first busine in order was the call of States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under this call the following were, among others, introduced and ordered referred to committees when appointed.

when appointed.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

By Mr. BLAINE, of Ma.: Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Judiciary. [The amendment proposed is the school amendment of Mr. Hr. airs, which has already been extensively published and discussed. and discussed.

By Mr. HALE, of Me.: Bill providing for the registry of vessels salling from places where egistry of vessels railing from places where wheel. Commerce. Also, a bill relating to the importation of ani-nals. Ways and Moans. By Mr. EAMES, of R. L. Bill to reduce post-Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Coup.: Bill to

Driving AYMENTA HEIST ind Chrency.

(The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treating to sell at the city of New York monthly, for small condens to the city of New York monthly, for small condens to the city of the city

and a half per bent, payable in geld semi-annually.]

By Mr. BLISS, of N. K.; Bill for the sale or exchange of a certain plees of fand on Wallabout bay, Brooklyn. Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ELE, et N. Z.) Resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of orders or destructions under which Quartermaster General M. O. Meigs is acting during his absence from the United States. Military Affairs.

TERM OF PRESENTER AND VIGE PRESIDENT.

By Mr. RANDALI, of Pa.; Joint resolution propesing an amendment to the Constitution: That after the next Presidential election the President and Vice President of the United States shall held their office for six years, but

neither the President nor the Vice President, when he succeeds to the office of President, shall be eligible to re-election. Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md.: Resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury, if not incompatible with public business, to report in regard to the practicability of transferring the several bureaus of the Internal Revenue Department to the Commissioner of Justoms. the Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. O'BRIEN asked for its immediate consideration, but objection was made, and it was laid

Mr. O'BRIEN asked for its immediate consideration, but objection was made, and it was laid ever.

By Mr. HUNTON, of Va.: Bill for relief of James Beall, R. B. Hackney and Daniel F. Delaney, of Alexandria. War Claims.

Also, bill for relief of the trustees of the Episopal Theological Seminary of Virginia. Claims.

Also, bill for relief of the trustees of the Episopal Theological Seminary of Virginia Claims.

Also, bill for relief of tweers and purchased of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States. Judiciary.

Also, bill to amend the fourteenth section of the act to establish the Judicial courts of the United States. Judiciary.

Also, bill supplementary to the act to divide Virginia into two judicial districts.

By Mr. DARRALL. of La.: Bill supplementary to the act to inderporate the Texas Pacific railroad. Pacific Rillroad.

By Mr. MOREY, of La.: Bill to remove the political disabilities of all citizens of the United States laboring under such disability, Judiciary.

By Mr. MONEY, of La.: Bill to amend the act creating a court for the adjudication of the Alabama claims. Judiciary.

By Mr. SUTHARD, of Ohic: Bill to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payments, approved January 14, 1875. A number of other gentlemen introduced like bills, and all were reserved to the Committee of Ways and Mesca.

By Mr. RRIGHT, of Tennessee: Bill to restore the frankling privilege on the "Congressional Record" and on public decomments: Post Offices.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE of Tennessee: A number of private bills for relief which failed at last sension, which were referred to Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THORNBURG, of Tennessee: Bill so number of private bills for relies which takes tession, which were referred to Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THORNBURG, of Tennessee: Bill to equalize the bountles of soldiers of the late war. Military Affairs

By Mr. OASON, of Indiana, and others: Bill relating to postage on third class mail matter. Post Offices.

By Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana: Bill to repeal the hankrupt set. Judiciary.

By Mr. FORT, of Illinois: A resolution declar-ing that it all subordinare appointments under any of the officers of the House it is the judgment of this House that wounded Union soldiers, not disabled from the performance of duty, shall be preferred.

disabled from the performance of duty, shall be preferred.

Mr. FURT requested immediate action, and the Bouse, by a rote of 97 year-to 128 mays, refused to second the demand for the previous question.

POOR OLD SOLDING—LET HIM DIM.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., then obtained the floor, and moved as a substitute a resolution declaring that, inasmuch as the Union of all the States has been restored, all citizens are entitled to equal consideration in appointment to office under this Government. rnment.
It was then moved to refer the whole subject to ernment.

It was then moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Accounts; which was agreed to by a vote of 168 yeas to 167 nays.

By Mr. HARRISON, of III.: Bill limiting the Presidential ofnee to one term, and to make him a Senator for life upon the expiration of his Presidential term. Ladiciary.

By Mr. SPRINGER, of III.: Resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular army to ten thousand men, or so that it shall not involve an expense exceeding the sum of twenty millions per annum. Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGLASS, of Va.: Joint resolution in relation to the sinking fund of the District of Columbia. To District Committee.

By Mr. FELTUN, of Ga.: Bill prescribing an oath to be taken by members of Cougress.

By Mr. MORRISON, of III.: Joint resolution fixing the term of the President of the United States at six years, and making him ineligible for an immediate succeeding term. Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMP BELLA, of III.: Bill to provide a national currency and for the redemption of the pobleviebt. Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARK, of Mo.: Bill for a pension to the widew of the late Gen. A. B. Dyer, Pensions. Also, con surrent resolutions of the State of Missourin relation to swamp lands. Public Lands, By Mr. STONE, of Mo.: Bill to erect a department of commerce.

By Mr. WELLS, of Mo.: Bill to establish a

Also, bill to regulate the tax on dealers and

mittee.

By Mr.BUCKNER, of Mo.: Bill to grant legal titles to all New Madrid locations upon which patents have been instead. Public Lands. Also,

correspondence by telegraph or otherwise in relation to THE DISMISSAL OF J. B. HENDERSON as special counsel in the prosecution of the whicky cases.

He asked immediate action, but Mr. Kasson objected, and the resolution went over till tomerrow.

By Mr. CONGER, of Mich.: Bill to revise, amend and consolidate all laws relating to vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. Commerce.

By Mr. Waldron, of Mich.: Joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature for a survey of a ship canal. Commerce.

By Mr. HUBBELL, of Mich.: Bill to divide Michigan into two judicial districts. Judiciary.

By Mr. HANGUK, of Texas: Bill to amend the act of 1871 in relation to pensions of the mames stricken off in consequence of disloyalty.

Pensions

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa: Resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to regulate commerce on inter-State railways by appropriate legislation so that the agricultural, commercial and other industrial interests of the country may be protected from extertion and discrimination.

Mr. WILSON asked immediate action, but the

orimination,
Air. W ILSON asked immediate action, but the
House, by a vote of 77 yeas, to 93 nays, refused to
second the demand for the previous question.
The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Railways and Clansis.
By Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal.: Bill to remove all
internal taxes from apple. Death, grape or other By Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal.: Bill to remove all internal taxes from apple, peach, grape or other fruit brandy manufactured in the United States. Ways and Means.

Also, bill to provide for the sale of and premption of grazing lands in California, Public Lands.

Also, bill providing that one half of the customs duties may be paid in legal-tenders. Ways and Means.

By Mr. PIPER, of Cal.: Bill for the erection of custom and court-house in San Francisco. Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, bill to reimburse California, Oregon and Nevaca for expenses incurred in the late rebellion. War Claims.

Also, bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Military Affairs.

By Mr. Williging Norton. of Cal.: Bill to im. Also, bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Military Affairs.

By Mr. Wl. GINGTON, of Cal.: Bill to improve the harber of San Diego, Cal. Commerce. By Mr. DUNNELL, or Minn.: Bill to repeal the section of the Revision of Laws of the United States relating to naturalization. Judiciary.

By Mr. IANE, of Ovegon: Bill authorising the Secretary of War to pay Oregon and California for expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1871 and 1872. Claims.

By Mr. REREFORD, of W. Va.: Bill to repeal the joint resolution prohibiting the payment of money by any officer of the Government to my person who had engaged in the rebellion. Judiciary.

Also, resolution direction the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House full information of names, position, &c., of officers whose accounts have not been settled since March, 1885.

By Mr. FAULKNER, of W. Va.: Bill authoring the helding of a term of the United States District Court at Martinsburg, West Virginia, Judiciary.

Also, resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws which allow extra compensation to United States district attorneys. Judiciary.

By Mr. STEELE, of Wyoming: Bill to allow he people of the Territories to elect Governors and all other Territorial officers. Territories.

TIDE-WATER TO THE MISSISSIPPL.

By Mr HARRIS, of Va.: Bill to permit the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to build a line from tide water to St. Louis. Railways and Canals.

Company to build a line from tide water to St.
Louie. Railways and Canalk.

By Mr. PACKER, of Pa.: Hill to fix and define
the postal revenues upon which the salaries of
postmasters may be allowed. Post Offices and
Post Beads.

By Mr. RAINEY, of S. U.: Joint resolution relating to the peeding of spirituous liquors in
South Carolina. Ways and Beans.

By Mr. ATRINS of Teom. Bill to amend the
act of February 8, 187, to amend existing revenue
laws, and for other purposes. Ways and Means.
Under the above carposes. Ways and Means.
Under the above carposes. Ways and means
important. A majority of the bills were those
that had been introduced and failed to become
shate had been introduced and failed to become
shape for the salar salar shall be sharp
in relation to the Alasks soci fisheries, and upon
the Secretary of the Treasury for all reports
touching the Alasks Fur Company.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa. saked leave to offer a
resolution and have it acted upon now, calling
upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of
all letters, telegrams and papers in relation to
the prosecution of the so-called whisky ring in
St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mr. RANSUN, colowa, said he wanted to say
something on that subject, and asked that the
resolution is laid over till to morrow. A resolution calling for this information should be darefully worded.

Mr. RANDALL, said the papers were neces-

rament.
Mr. RANDALL replied that it was to get in-The resolution then went over till to morrow.

Court of Alanama Claims.

On motion of Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Conn., the House took up and passed the Senate bill extending the Court of Alabama Claims until July 22, 1876.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a number of Executive communications, which were retired.

Bills were passed to relieve the political disabilities of Samuel Gooper and Robert Tansell; of Virginia. CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. HENDERSON'S INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICES

lis Patrictism in His Brother's Behalf.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE YESTERDAY

General on Southern Affairs-A New Oath for Congressmen-Texas Pacific Railroad-Other Bills Introduced. Postal Service Ordered.

Postal service has been ordered on the Rhine-liffe and Connectiont railroad from Rhinecliffe to eston Corner, Connecticut. Robert W. Lennex Mr. Robert W. Lennox, of Oair, has been appinted to the office of messagger in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Repre

bill, introduced in the House by Mr. Darrall, of Louisi-na, is the same bill as was introduced in the Senate by Senator West on the 10th, (Senate bill, No. 18.)

Postage Reduction. The bill introduced by Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, to reduce the postage is the same as futro-fuced by him on the assembling of Congress two years ago, making the postage on all domestic atter uniform at one cent per half ounce. Congressional Republican Committee.

The Republican Union Congressional Commit-tee will hold a meeting to-day. The reorganiza dop of the committee and the selection of the officers to serve during the Forty-fourth Congress The President to Visit Philadelphia. The Cabinet session of yesterday was of no un-

phia on the 17th inst. was accepted by the Presi-dent and three or four members of the Cabinet. Probably Messrs. Jewell, Robeson and Pierrepont The bill in relation to the halling of vessels, in-troduced in the House, provides that all registered vessels of the United States shall hall from the

own where the managing owner resides, and shall have the name of such halling place painted on its stern, under penalties provided in saction 4178 of the Revised Statutes. The Proposed Oath. The form of eath proposed by Mr. Felton, of Georgia, to be taken by members of Congress is as follows: "1, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the

United States against all enomies, fore liegiance to the same; so help me God." Union Soldiers, Step Down and Outex-soldiers who had been wounded in the Union

icuse. That element was at least consistent. Direct Taxes on Southern Lands. Senator Patterson's bill proposes to extend the time within which lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes may be redeemed until February 1, 1877; and provides that the expenses already incurred in pre-paring for the sale of these lands may be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwis

It is not improbable that the Attorney General will make a supplemental report after the holinotably those of Ministerppi during the late elec-tions in that State, which he has gleaned from authentic sources. It is not unlikely that this

The receipts yesterday from internal revenue were \$213,577.38, and from oustoms, \$413,453.23, The amount of national bank note currency received at the Treasury for redemption aggregated \$212,950. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business were: Currency, \$10,037,485; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of cer-tificates of deposit, \$44,680,000; coin, \$70,134,541; including coin certificates, \$21,718,900; outstanding legal tenders, \$372,471,772.

Sureties of Indian Agenta-Senstor Allison's bill, amendatory of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1875, provides that no Indian agent shall be allowed to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office until the sureties on his bond shall have been filed, sworn

S. Richardson, of California, secretary of legation in Mexico.

Consuls—William G. Riley, of Vermont, at Zan sibar: George H. Owen, of Vermont, at Ressina Lewis Richmond, of Riche Island, at Coric Jos Knotts, of Iows, at Chihuahus; Voins, V. Smith, of Arkansas, at St. Thomas; Char. P. Lincoln, of Issuahusetts, at Canton.

The following is a full synepsis of Mr. Willie

along the Missouri river, in every district, to make a careful examination of the tobacco manufactured by this company, and was at the time on my way to Keckuk, making a personal investigation. Collector Beknap promptly took charge of the factory and tobacco on hand, and detained the same until my arrival, when I directed him to make a regular and formal science, and report to you and also the district attorney for prosecution. Henderson & Co. claim that these stamps were used, without their knowledge or consent, by James Mullette, one of their clerks, &c. * * This explanation is not at all satisfactory to me, and is, as I believe, false, notwithstanding the good character which Henderson has established. * * Of course it is difficult to prove directly that they had personal knowledge of the matter, but circumstances developed in the investigation made by me

FULLY CONVINCED ME that they had such knowledge. Mr. Henderson admitted to me that it came to his knowledge as early as Saturday, August 7, or Monday, August 9, it was not known to the efficers at Keokuk until Friday, the 15th instant, and yet all that time the boy Mullette was retained in the employ of the firm in the same position he had occupied, and Mr. Henderson, instead of informing the officers of the Government of the fraud which he claimed was perpetrated by the boy Mullette, not only kept him.

BUT CONCRALED THE PRAUD RUT CONCEALED THE FRAUD
from the Government, and allowed this fraudulent tobacco to be exposed for sale day after day
in violation of law. * * Mullette was not
the custedian of the stamps used by the company,
but as shipping clerk was in the habit of setting
out and marking a sufficient number of caddles of
tobacco to fill orders as they were received, when
Mr. Henderson or Mr. Thurman, book keeper,
would furnish him a sufficient quantity of stamps
to stamp the tobacco weighed and set out by him;
* * therefore he could not have suffered the
loss of such a large quantity of stamps without
the knowledge of Henderson.

MIS LETTER OF CONFESSION
was not written, and Mulleste did not abscond until Mr. Henderson received information of the discovery of out stamps on the morning of the 15th
instant, and then it was written and dated back,
and Mullette absconded for the purpose of enabiling Henderson & Co. to make the explanation
which they have made. (Other facts are here
recited to prove this.) Continued invastigations
until I obtained emclusive proof of other frands
of still greater magnitude, when I returned to
Keokuk for the purpose of having them arrested,
but tound that they had returned to their homes
at Louisiana, Missouri, with the intention of proceeding to Washington city with the HIS LETTER OF CONFESSION

late Senator from that State, to make an effort to have my action set aside. I also discovered that they kept two sets of books, and that their returns to the assessor were false and fraudulent. Made sales and shipments not entered in the books. Gen. Henderson requested a copy of Mr. Drummend's report, which he refused. The value of the property setsed was about \$40,000, and Senator Henderson compromised the matter for his brother by paying \$4,000.

Remort of the Attorney General.

Report of the Attorney General. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1875.
To the Senate and House of Representatives Congress Assembled: In obedience to the act of Congress, approve

I entered upon the duties of the affairs of Attorney General of the United States on the 15th day of May last, and as the fiscal year ended on the 50th of the following month, the statistics of my report for that year must depend chiefly upon the records left in this Department by my predecessor. I shall, however, take the liberty of calling the attention of Congress to certain matters belonging to this Department which have come under my observation since the close of the fiscal year.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES

FRISONS AND PRISONERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the Revised Statutes, sec. 555%, is the following provision: "Whenever any crisminal, convicted of any offense against the United States, is imprisoned in the jail or penitentiary of any State or Territory, such criminal shall, in all respects, be subject to the same discipling and treatment as convicts sentenced by courfs of the State or Territory in which such jail or penitentiary is situated, and while so confined therein shall be exclusively under the control of the officers having charge of the same under the laws of such State or Territory." Under this law great wrongs are done and cruelties are practiced which call for immediate redress. wrongs are sone and crueitles are practiced which call for immediate recrees.

In some of the States the system prevalls of letting the prisoners to work for crueit task-masters, and while the United States pay for the keeping of their prisoners from 70 cents to 81 each per day, the rame prisoners earn a large amount of money, which goes to the keeper of the prison, and of which no account is ever rendered to the United States, while the prisoners are often driven a long distance to work for these who here them. a long distance to work for those who hire them, are improperly fed and clothed overworked, each times severely beaten for slight offenses, and are made a source of large profit to those who avail themselves of this kind of forced labor. While working under this system of letting, large numbers of United States prisoners have escaped. By section 5556 of the Revised Statutes the Attorney General is empowered, when at the time of conviction there may be no suitable prison in the district, to designate some prison in a convenient State or Territory; but he has no power, after the criminal is consigned to a State prison, to change his place of confinement or relieve him from inhuman treatment. Such anthority might easily be given by Congress. There is great need of Territorial prisons for prisoners of the United States. To take a single prisoner from Arizona or New Mexico to any safe prison costs the Government \$700.

District Attorners to THE United STATES.

I respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the mode of compensating district attorneys. They are now paid both salary and fees, percentage on collections, and compensation in case of conscition of persons charged with crime, and frequent extra pay for other services. From personal experience and much observation I strongly urge that district attorneys be paid by salaries only, to be graded according to the place. I am satisfied that there is as much impropriety in paying district attorneys as they are now paid as there would be in paying district judges in the same way.

Same way.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE DISTRICT OF All the district attorneys of the District of make returns to this Department except the District Attorney of the District of Columbia, though he is paid out of the judiciary fund of the Department of Justice.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assistant district attorneys are appointed by the Attorney General, who fixes their salaries, and they receive no other compensation from the United States. THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN THE DIS-

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In every State and Territory of the Union the assistant district attorneys are appointed by the Attorney General, except in the District of Columbis, where, in a late emergency which seemed to call for prompt action on the part of the Attorney General, it was found that neither the Attorney General, it was found that neither the Attorney General nor even the President had any auth-rity to appoint or remove that assistant. I suggest that the law be made uniform, and that the District of Columbia be not left as an exception to the general rule.

tion to the general rule.

CLERKS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia (paid partity out of the funds of this Department) makes no returns to the Department of Justice, while all the clerks of the courts of the other districts of the United States are required by law to make such returns. by law to make such returns.

THE CLEAR OF THE SUPERMS COURT OF THE UNIXED STATES.

The clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States does not make any returns to this Department, and his accounts are not settled here, although the Attorney General must give his sanction before the clerk is paid.

There seems an obvious propriety that where the head of this Department approves and directs payment of accounts he should have something to do with their cettlement and some knowledge of their currectness.

of their correctness.

ARSISTANTS AND SOLICITORS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPETICE.

There are two assistant attorneys general employed in the office of the Attorney General. The solicitor of the Treasury, the solicitor of the Navy, the solicitor of the Internal revenue, the saminer of claims in the State Department, the assistant attorney general of the Interior and the assistant attorney general of the Post Office Department are all paid out of the funds appropriated for the Department of Justice, and all receive their appointments from the President and confirmation by the Senate, except the assistant attorney general of the Post Office Department, who is appointed by the Postmaster General, is not confirmed by the Senate, and seems to have no relation to this Department except to reselve his salary. I respectively surgest the prayricy of having the appointment of assistant attorney general of the Post Office Department made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and seems the prayricy of having the appointment of assistant attorney general of the Post Office Department made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, in the same manner as the other assistants and collectives who receive their pay from this Department.

JUNORS IN THE ENITED STATES COURTS.

held four times in each year. I call the attention of Congress to the necessity of providing some more ample and secure prisons in the Territory of Utah. DIFFICULTIES WHICH HAVE ARISEN IN THE UNI-TED STATES COURTS IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH FROM POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES.

TAD STATES COURTS IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAR FROM POLYCANOUS MARKIAGES.

Complaints were recently made to the President that Brigham Youns had been imprisoned by order of the court for refusing to pay a counsel fee of \$4,000 and \$9,500 alimony (pendente life) to the nineteenth wife of said Young, while his first and only lawful wife, as recognized by our laws, was still living. The matter was referred to the Attorney General. To the general subject the President calls the attention of Congress. I have taken pains to get accurate information in this particular case from the official records of the court, and 1 find the facts to be these:

On the 28th of July, 1873, Ann Ellas Young filed a bill in the United States District Court of the Territory, claiming that she and the defendant, Brigham Young, intermarried on the 6th day of April, 1868; that she was at the time twenty, five years of age, and the mother of two children by a former marriage; that for about a year after he cohabited with her and acted toward her with come degree of kindness; that after that he treated her with crucity and neglect, ending in descriton; that \$20,000 is a reasonable sum to be paid her counsel, and \$1,000 a month for her own expenses. She therefore prays that \$1,000 a month be allowed her during the pending of the suit, to commence from the date of the filing of the bill, and that her counsel be paid a preliminary fee of not less than \$6,000, besides \$44,000 more at the end of the suit, and also that the defendant be correct to support her and her said children by a former marriage, &c. There is no allegation in the bill that the plaintiff was ever "inwfully" married to the defendant.

marriage, &c. Lucro is no anequation in the bill that the plaintiff was ever "lawfully" married to the defendant.

On the 25th of Angust, 1874, the defendant filed his answer, desping his marriage and denying that the plaintiff was ever his wife, averring also that she was the wife of James F. Der; affirming likewise that on the 10th of James F. Der; affirming likewise that on the 10th of James F. Ler; affirming likewise that on the 10th of James F. Ler; affirming likewise that on the 10th of James F. Ler; affirming likewise that on the 10th of James F. Ler; affirming likewise that on the 10th of James F. Ler; affirming well knew the fact on the 4th day of April, 1888, when she claimed to have been married to the plaintiff, and long prior thereto. He claims, however, that on the 6th day of April, 1888, he and the complainant were members of the "Church of Latter Bay Saints," and that such might "enter into plural or celestial marriages: "that on the day last mentioned, his lawful wife being still living and undivorced, and the fact being well known to the complainant, according to the belief of the church, entered into a celestial, plural or polygamous marriage. The defendant denies all cruelty.

On the 25th of February, 1875, Judge McKean ordered that \$500 a month be paid as allmeny, pendenie life, since the hilling of the bill, then amounting to \$0,000, and a counsel fee of \$0,000 the hilling of the plaintiff—payment to be made in ten days. On the 10th of March, 1875, Judge McKean ordered the arrest of Brigham Young for not complying with the order to pay the said attorneys \$0,000. On the 11th of the same month the same Judge, adjudging the \$0,000, fined him \$23 and ordered his imprisonment for aday. I am advised that the money was then paid. On the 27th of March, 1875, denied the motion for not paying the \$0,000, fined him \$23 and ordered his imprisonment for aday. I am advised that the money was then paid. On the 27th of March, 1875, denied the motion for an attachment and discharged the rule to show cause.

On the 18th day of October last Judge Boreman On the 18th day of October last Judge Boreman Issued an order commanding the defendant to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in not obeying the order of Judge McKean to pay \$9,000 temporary alimony. In reply to the order the defendant answered, setting up the orders of Chief Justice Lowe of April 17 and May 10, 1875, denying the motion of attachment and discharging the rule to show cause. But on the 20th of October, 1875, Jusge Boreman adjudged Brigham Young guilty of contempt in not paying \$9,500 temporary alimony, as originally ordered, and directed that said Young be imprisoned until he shall have paid the SUM, WITH COSTS.

In obedience to said order, Young was taken into custody by the marshal. At this stage complaint was made to the President. I have just learned

COPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE HANDS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CLERKS, MARSHALS AND OFFICERS OF THE COURTS.

OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CLERKS, MARRIALS AND OFFICERS OF THE COURTS.

I find that each year in every part of the United States where courts are held property is purchased by this Department for the use of the various offices and court-rooms, which in the aggregate amounts it a ingreaum.

The articles are safes, desks, tables, chairs, books and paper cases, carpets, sofas, lounges, stoves, fre utensils, &c. No return of these goods is ever made to this Department, and what becomes of them when the various offices change hands, we have no record.

I suggest that each officer for whom any kind of property is purchased with the funds of this Department on the last days of June and December of each year a full inventory of all such property in his possession, and that every such officer, upon taking possession of his office, shall give full account of the property turned over to him by his prodecessor, or received by him in any manner upon entering upon his official term.

The BUFREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The number of cases argued and decided in the Supreme Court at its October term, 1874, in which the Government was interested was 50; of these 22 were decided in favor of the Government, and 18 against it. Five cases were dismissed, in four of which the Government was the appellant or plaintiff in arror—two of the flow ments of the possessor. The number of Government cases upon the docket at the commencement of the peccember term, 1875, was \$1.

It seems appropriate to call the attention of

It seems appropriate to call the attention of Congress to the great importance of the business of this court. I have caused to be prepared, with considerable labor and some difficulties, a tabular statement of the cause heretofore disposed of, and also of those now pending in the court, beginning with its carliest organization.

By this tablet it is seen, even leaving out the cases which the printed papers have not yet been received, that the claims pending amount to the large sun of \$33,600,260; that within the last four years the indements rendered in this court against the United States in favor of claimants amount to the 8th of \$11,503,047; that of the 3,453 causes disposed of since 1800, 500 were decided in favor of the Government, and 2,056 were decided in favor of the Government, and 2,056 were decided in favor of the Government, and 2,056 were decided in favor of the claimants; that hat year, judgments were rendered against the Government for \$4,16,525; and that up to December of the present year, for a still larger sun, reaching \$2,901,001.

From the length of time which some of these cases have been pending we might lafer that they had been abandened, but we find occasionally that a part of them are revived, and what ones are really abandened we are not sole to determine. Time does not seem to be an element which weakens the chances of success against the Government, and doubtful testimony is somehow obtained by claimants, which, from lapse of time, the Government cannot find witnesses to rebut. We have strong reasons to besieve that in certain oction cases, involving very large amounts, proofs have been given of the taking of cotton by our troops which was never taken at all, and which fact outd have been proven at an earlier date before the Union soldlers were widely scattered and difficult to find.

It is mouth more easy for the claimant to find witnesses to support the claim than it's for the Government, to find the proofs of such distilly and the force the old cases to a deliver to the Government

PRILADRIPHIA, Dos. 14.—The West Virginia Legiziature has passed an appropriation of \$30,000 for the Centennial. In the Senate there were but two opposing votes; in the Hense the vote stood

of the state of th

CHURCH AND STATE VIEWS.

BISHOP GIBBONS ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY AND STATE RIGHTS AND CENTRALIZATION

OLD ROME AND THE ROMISH CHURCH

Stump Speech by a Roman Catholic Prelate Injected into the Bells of Religious and Educational Freedom-Vords! Words! Words! Without

Right Reverend James Gibbons, bishop of this Catholic diocese and vicar apostolic of North Carolina, gives the Richmond Dispatch his views of those portions of President Grant's message which refer to public education and to the taxa-

don of church property. Bishop Gibbons says the constitutional amend. ments regarding the school question proposed by President Grant, if carried out, would reduce our American Republic to the condition of things exallowing a pagan Rome. In the old Roman empire the individual was absorbed by the State, which was a political Juggeraaut, crushing under its wheels all personal liberty. In those days the citizen had no individual liberty, but was counted oply as a part and parcel of that vast and compli

cated machinery called the State.

The most crushing of all despotisms is that of centralized government. It is the idea before father, and robs him of his most sacred privilege, that of directing the training of his offsyring. And what becomes of liberty when it is lost in the individual and in the family! It is to that personal freedom, which always involves personal responsibility and personal energy, that we are chirly indebted as a nation.

The General Government has no moveright to dictate to the father when and where and how he must educate his child than it has to prescribe the quality of his stood or the shape of his clothes. Those who advocate this system of centralization are slavishly imitating the most absolute systems of government in centinental Europe.

Besides, if popular education is wrested from the family and the State.

Nor do I see how paganism and religion can both be simultaneously excluded from the schools, as the President proposes: for if an education excludes all religion it is necessarily pagan, there being no medium between the two terms.

To tax church property and charitable institutions, the bishop added, is putting a premium on indicality and syrrice, and makes religion and philanthropy ofdous by imposing a penalty on those who maintain Uhristianity and support charitable houses. philanthropy odious by imposing a pensity on those who maintain Uhristianity and support charitable houses.

The inevitable result of such taxation would be to cripple the churches and increase the burden of the State by making it the almoser of those poor who are now maintained by private henovelence. As an example, he said that the Catholic Church educates in Richmond alone one thousand children, and feeds and clothes eighty-six orphans and aged people. The education and support of these would cost the city annually at least thirty-five thousand dollars, and the amount expended by the other denominations for works of charity would no doubt swell these figures to an enormous extent.

Dispatch From the Attorney General. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Attorney General Pierrepont to District Attorney Dye says: "The commission of Col. James O. Bred end as special counsel in the whisky pr has been forwarded, on a retainer of \$1,000.

Another dispatch says: THE PRESIDENT DESIRES that ex-Governor T. C. Reynolds be engaged to assist Col. Broadhead. Mr. Reynolds has been profered the appointment and has declined, but for what reason has not transpired. INDLANAPOLIS. IND., Dec. 14.—The entire ses-sion of Judge Gresham's court to-day was occu-pied in hearing the argument in the Hill case.

Mahanoy Region Troubles. Mahanoy Regioa Troubles.

Potravilliz, Dec 14.—F. Wenrich, the Mahanoy City merchant who, on the cath of Mrs.

O'Donnell, was lodged in jail last week as being one of the masked men who shot O'Donnell and the woman McAllist, was te-day released on a writ of habeas corpus. It was feared at Mahanoy City last night that the city would be fired, and a posse of men went up from here in a late train. A very uneasy feeling continues there to day in consequence of large bedies of strange men hovering about the town up to a late hour last night, It is rumored another raid similar to that of last spring is contemplated by these outlaws.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The board of public education at its meeting to-day received a communication from the secretary of an organization styled the "Liberal league," with a resolution adopted by the "isague," with a resolution adopted by the "isague," petitioning its beard to prohibit the use of the Bible in the public schools. The reading of the communication and resolution created considerable silr, and after remarks by several members the subject was tabled, the vote being almost unanimous to dispose of it in that way.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—Caucusing has continued all day and evening without result. Daniel reached 60 at one time, but the vote scattered af-

terward. An informal vote was had at noon in both houses of the Assembly, but no candidate received more than 15. The fight among the hungry appirants will continue jo-morrow. BRIEF TELEGRAMS rality of about 2,500.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Henry Mortimer, rebbed the city auditor's office at Toledo of

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 14.—The State Grange to-day adopted resolutions in favor of taxing church property and savings bank de-posits. BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—The coroner's jury in the case of H. Wood and Joseph Doty consure the New York central road for the accident which killed them. They do not supley men energh and run too fast within-city limits.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Heavy forgeries on stock-

New York, Dec. 14.—The Brooklyn Young Men's meetings, started by Moody and Sankey, are continued with great interest. Geo. A. Hall, of Washington, after an absence of a week, re-turned last evening, and a crowded audience of young men welcomed his return to labor. NASHVILLE, TENY., Dec. 14. - Governor Porter to-day commuted the death sentence of John Jeffersen to imprisonment for life. He also respited Wm. Williams and Frank Scott, sen-tenced to be hanged Christmas day, until Janu-

LONDON, ONT., Dec. 14.-Three car loads of LONDON, UNT., Dec. 14.—Three car loads of stilk-worm eggs, valued at \$6,000,000, from San Francisco, passed through here last night. Berlin, Dec. 14.—In the Reichstag to-day the clauses of the penal code amendment bill directed against offences similar to Von Arnim's passed a second reading.